

To-day's Advertisements.

TO TEACHERS.

HIBBERDINE'S ILLUSTRATED COMPOSITION SERIES

MAKES LESSONS A PLEASURE TO SCHOLARS.

To be obtained at:—

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, Hongkong, Shanghai Yokohama and Singapore.
Messrs. W. BREWER & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
Messrs. TSUI MAN KOK, Hongkong.
Messrs. MAN YU TONG, Hongkong.
Wholesale: W. HIBBERDINE, 50, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

DEATH.

On the 9th February, at the Central Hotel, Hongkong, HEINRICH ERNST, aged 14 months, the youngest son of G. Siemens, R.E.G.M.'s Consul at Foochow and Dorothy his wife.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE SMOKE SITUATION.

If Hongkong is not to become a second London, steps will shortly have to be taken to put a check upon the smoke nuisance. Some of the steamers which have the harbour area great offenders in this respect and apparently burn bad coal or burn it in such a manner as to produce a maximum of smoke which rolls from their funnels for several hours before their departure in dense black clouds which envelop everything and everybody in the vicinity in a rain of soot. The funnels, too, are not infrequently a great nuisance to the Offices situated on the Quay, as they lie directly opposite, and with the wind on shore the smoke finds its way directly into the open windows, carrying dirt and soot with it to drive the clerks to distraction. Factory chimneys are increasing in number rapidly and these add to the smoke nuisance in no small degree, so that on a calm day one often sees a dense pall overhanging the town, through which the rays of the sun feebly struggle and give a coppery appearance to everything. It would be a step in the right direction if the Government looked into the matter, for the longer the nuisance is allowed to continue, the more difficult will it be to put an end to.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.
ESCAPE OF TWO BRITISH OFFICERS FROM PRETORIA.

LONDON, APRIL 3rd.

Capt. Mahomed of the Gordons, and Lieut. Le Mesurier have escaped from Pretoria and arrived at Lourenco Marques.

THE RECENT REVERSE.

A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

Reuter's correspondent at Bloemfontein says that the scene of the Ambush was a terrible sight, the spirits were filled with the corpses of horses, and broken waggons in hideous confusion. It was only General Broadwood's presence of mind and skilful handling that prevented the destruction of the entire force.

MORE TROOPS FOR RHODESIA.

SUPPLIES FOR BEIRA.

The Transport *Chicago* is leaving Capetown for Beira with a portion of the Bushman's Corps, horses, mules and plant for the Rhodesian railway. A large stock of supplies and provisions are also going to Beira.

LATER.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

WATERWORKS STILL OCCUPIED.

Reuter's correspondent at Bloemfontein, under date 2nd inst. says that the enemy still occupy the waterworks and that the Boers who were shelled yesterday returned the fire. It is reported that some of the Boers are moving to the South.

BRITISH GALLANTRY.

PRAISE FROM LORD ROBERTS.

A despatch from Lord Roberts praises the gallantry of the 9th Battery in the Ambush affair, in which many of the officers served the guns as gunners, and fell under the effect of several hours across fire.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 5th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has fallen on the China coast, owing to the existence of a depression in Central China. Pressure is highest over Japan. Gradients slight to moderate for S.E. and S. winds on the China coast. FORECAST:—Moderate or fresh S. winds; squally, showery.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English Mail of the 3rd March was delivered in London on the 31st ult.

MELNITE, as used by the Boers, is fused picric acid and creosylic acid, while lyddite is picric acid made very dense by fusion. The shells are coated inside with varnish, and the picric acid is inside. A strong detonator of ammonium picrate and saltpetre is used.

We reported recently the capture of an impudent rascal who, while employed painting Mrs. Nolan's house, stole a quantity of valuable. This morning he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but refused to disclose where the stolen property had been secreted. None of it, therefore, has been recovered and it has since been found that two gold rings the property of Mr. Cole, a lodger at Mrs. Nolan's, are also missing. All told we rather expect that Chinaman will be fairly well paid for his three months' incarceration.

At the Chicago Vaudeville Theatre is posted the following notice to artists: "It is a strict rule of this house that all 'cuss words' must be omitted by all performers." Last month a reciter gave some of Kipling's poems, but after the first performance the oaths were ordered to be cut out. The reciter expostulated, and informed the manager that he had recited those same poems in churches, and no one had ever objected before. "I don't care a cent what they do in churches," replied the manager, "but the Vaudeville has a reputation to maintain."

The following notification was issued yesterday as a *Gazette Extraordinary*:—

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—NO. 139.
It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., having left the Colony this day, His Excellency Major-General William Julius Gascoigne, G.C.M.G., was thereupon sworn in by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council, and assumed the Administration of the Government.
R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.
Council Chamber, Hongkong, 4th April, 1900.

WHEN we wonder, as we do, have a glimpse of the sun and a day? Every person one meets in the street can just be described in the words of Mr. Mantelini as a "demi, demi, moist, unpleasant body," and they feel it as well as look it. Collars collapse, boots go mouldy, shirts develop mildew, walls weep, mud reigns triumphant, and one's temper becomes prematurely soured and short. This is certainly the wettest spring that Hongkong has experienced for some years, but then we always run to extremes here. Last year we were short of water; this we have more than enough!

His Exc. Monsieur Pichon, French Minister at Peking, arrived at Foochow on the 17th ultimo on board the French cruiser *Pascal*, with his wife, Commandant Vidal, military attaché, and Monsieur Berau, interpreter of the French Legation. The Minister visited the Arsenal during the afternoon and came up the next day to Foochow. On the 18th, Madame Pichon, together with a few officers from the *Pascal*, was entertained at tiffin at the French Consulate by the Count and Countess de Galemberg, in the absence of the Consul, who accompanied the Minister and his suite into the city on their visit to the Viceroy. During the afternoon Madame Pichon and her party made an excursion into the city, while the French Minister returned to the Consulate to receive the official visits of the Viceroy, Mgr. Masot, Monsieur Popoff, Consul-General for Russia and Mr. Playfair, Consul for Great Britain. The whole party returned to Pagoda the same evening, and left for Shanghai and Peking on the 19th ultimo.

A PECULIAR anomaly in the law was recently shown up by the Magistrate. A Chinaman was charged with selling Macao lottery tickets, and as any form of gambling is illegal in this Colony, the man was convicted. In the course of the evidence it turned out that some, not all, of these tickets were bogus ones. The man was therefore convicted on the genuine tickets, but got off scot free for the forgeries, as they could not be said to be lottery tickets. He could have been prosecuted for obtaining money on false pretences, but that would have necessitated the proprietors of the Macao lottery appearing. This they are most unwilling to do, as in all probability they would be non-suited on account of the illegality of their business. Speaking on this subject, a Portuguese gentleman bought a whole strip of lottery slips amongst which was the winning number of the second prize. He sent the ticket to the Macao lottery and presently received an intimation that that number certainly had won, but his tickets were bogus ones. His language—well we will allow our readers to imagine it.

THE *Penang Gazette* says that the following appeared in the *Scotsman*:—"It has just transpired that Dr. Leyds was horsewhipped by an Englishman about a fortnight ago. The visitor obtained access to Dr. Leyds' private room by representing himself as an emissary of a Pro-Boer newspaper in England; but as soon as he was alone with Dr. Leyds he produced a bundle of cartoons of Queen Victoria, which had been published by Dr. Leyds in French newspapers, saying, 'You scamp! I am going to thrash you for this!' He then displayed a whip, and promptly laid it across the shoulder of the Transvaal plenipotentiary. Dr. Leyds endeavoured to summon assistance, but was unsuccessful, and as his English adversary still continued to rain blows upon him, he finally crawled under a table, where he could not be reached, and from that position, in a piteous voice, shrieked for help. The Englishman finally said, 'I have given you what my country will give your rascally employer at Pretoria,' and then left in a leisurely manner, driving off in a conveyance which was waiting at the door. Dr. Leyds at first informed the police, but afterwards begged that no notice be taken of the outrage, as it would make him the laughing stock of Europe.' He has been under medical treatment since, and had plasters on his back when he left for Berlin to dine with Prince Hohenlohe."

The abridged prospectus of the "Cheong Fat" Ferry Company was published yesterday in our advertisement columns. The ferry has been started to provide for the increased passenger traffic between Hongkong and Yau-ma-tei, and later on, other places between Hongkong and the East and West River of Canton, where there is a large Chinese passenger traffic.

Two stories from the front, of high acts of gallantry, are related in the New Year's annals of the Royal Humane Society, which, at its first meeting for 1900, directed should be suitably rewarded. The heroes belong to the 2nd Fusiliers in Major-General Barton's brigade at the Tugela. About midday on Nov. 28 a private of the Royal Scots sank in 20 feet of water while bathing in the Bushman's River at Estcourt, Natal. Private O'Connor, of the Royal Irish, courageously dived several times, and at last found the body, but life was extinct. Some two hours later Sergeant Bennett, of the 7th Royals, sank while bathing near the same place. Again O'Connor dived and recovered the body, but too late to save his life. On the same day Private Figg, of the Royals, was overcome by the current while bathing. Private Donnelly, of the Royal Irish, plunged in, and after a desperate struggle landed him in safety. Both Donnelly and O'Connor now receive the medal for their gallant actions.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

This afternoon, a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present His Excellency Major-General Gascoigne, G.C.M.G., (officer administering the Government) the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Acting Colonial Secretary), the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman (Attorney-General), the Hon. A. W. Hewitt, the Hon. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. D. Munro (Director of Public Works), the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, the Hon. C. P. Chater, G.C.M.G., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. H. C. Nicolle, the Hon. Wei A. Yui, and Mr. R. F. Johnston (Acting Clerk of Councils).

The Clerk of Councils read the minutes of the last meeting. In the absence of H. E. The Governor the chair was taken by H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, who, on taking his seat, said that the work would be quite new to him, but as he was surrounded by personal friends he knew they would deal leniently with his shortcomings. One thing he would like to say was that he came to work with a single mind to do his best for the Colony in which he had been for the last eighteen months, which were the happiest he had ever spent and in which he had made many firm friends (applause). The Colonial Secretary laid the following papers on the table:—Report on the New Territory for the first year's working and Financial Minute No. (14) and moved that the latter be referred to the Finance Committee. Financial Minute (No. 14) reads: "The Governor recommends the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and forty dollars (\$240) being an allowance granted to Inspector John Lee of the Registrar-General's Department."

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that the report of Financial Committee on minute No. 5 should be passed. The Hon. T. H. Whitehead wished to clearly understand that all the unofficial members had asked the Committee to appoint a sub-committee to enquire into all applications for increase of salary by government servants. This committee to be appointed by his Excellency the Governor and enquire into all applications, not limited to the cost of living was felt as severely and keenly by the junior officers as it was by the heads of Departments.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said that a telegram had been sent to the Secretary of State and it was not asked that all applications, but all other applications should be enquired into. There were two sets of applications that had been already granted the Superior Officers and the majority of the Chinese employees. A Committee could now only be appointed to enquire into the applications from the intermediate officers, the subordinates. Any other course would be contrary to instructions received from the Secretary of State.

His Excellency said he was not quite clear as regards this telegram. Mr. Whitehead said the telegram asked the Secretary of State to sanction that all applications should be referred to a committee. He was not aware that the word "other" had been inserted. All he wished was that justice should be done, and that while the heads received an increase, the subordinates should not be left out in the cold.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said that the Acting Colonial Secretary was quite correct; the word "other" had been inserted.

The Hon. C. P. Chater confirmed.

The Hon. Act. Colonial Secretary asked whether Mr. Whitehead wished to re-open the question of the applications already granted.

Mr. Whitehead "Certainly not."

Mr. May said then the hon. member had got all he asked for, as this committee certainly could not enquire into applications from the Chief Justice or the Puisne Judge, but could into every single servant other than these, as they would be subordinate officers.

Mr. Whitehead said he was satisfied with this ruling, as long as it was clearly understood that it meant all applications.

The Colonial Treasurer then seconded the motion and it was passed.

Mr. Whitehead then, pursuant to notice moved the following resolution.

That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the continuous rise in the market prices of most necessities of life such as meat, fish, and garden produce, and to report.

He said that the facts mentioned in the petition signed by 152 ladies presented last week spoke for themselves. There was every credit due to these ladies. The evil did exist and it was a glaring one. The increase of salary recently granted showed that the increase on most of the necessities of life interested the Government and community.

Mr. Keswick said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution as it seemed to him that if there were any grounds for the statement that illegitimate influence was being brought to bear, then the best thing to do was to find it out and put a stop to any such improper conduct.

Mr. May said it was not quite clear whether the hon. gentleman meant a Committee appointed from the Council or from outsiders.

Mr. Whitehead said from outsiders, and suggested the following names as sound, good, energetic business men: Dr. Harrison, Messrs. Maitland, Marshall, Osborne, and Francis.

His Excellency before putting the resolution said he was quite in favour of it. The resolution was then put and carried, only two members, the Colonial Treasurer and Mr. Nicolle, voting against it.

The Attorney-General said that the members of the Committee would have to be appointed by the Governor, and asked if the hon. member included the names in the resolution.

Mr. Whitehead said No, he only suggested them.

His Excellency said he would have great pleasure in taking into consideration the names already suggested and any others that might be brought forward.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead gave notice of the following question:—

REFORMATORY AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

Does the Government, in view of the fact that a large area of recently cut soil is exposed all round the building, consider it safe to send boys into the "Bellios Reformatory" at Causeway Bay at any time within the next two years?

Will the Government before sending any boys into the Reformatory obtain a detailed medical report as to the sanitary condition of the surroundings of the reformatory?

The Attorney-General then moved the third reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the carriage and possession of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Chater rose to move as an amendment that the Bill be re-committed to allow of the insertion of another exemption, the Rifle Association.

The Attorney-General said he had a communication from the Chief Justice concerning this exemption, but he was sorry that he could not accede to the wish that the Rifle Association should be exempted. It was not at all desirable that all the members of this Association should be exempted. The majority of its members were already exempted as Volunteers, Military and Naval men, and as special jurors, the residue could very easily get a license by applying to the Captain Superintendent of Police, for which there was no fee charged. In England they were much worse off as nobody, not even members of Council, were exempted, and a fee of ten shillings was charged for a license.

Mr. May seconded the Attorney-General's motion. Mr. Whitehead moved that the Bill be re-committed to allow of the insertion of a clause postponing its operation for the next six months, as many European importers had entered into contracts which would be outstanding for the next six, eight, or ten months and so if this fee of \$1,200 was enforced at once and the fee of the Chinese dealers would be unable to meet their engagements. He considered that six months was a reasonable time to allow these operators.

The Attorney-General said all the dealers with unexpired licenses would not be called upon to renew them until the expiration of their term. The Bill had been before the public some 3 or 4 months.

Mr. Whitehead—"Five years." The Attorney-General said it had come up first last November and last January they had had the views of the Chamber and Commerce. Dealers should not assume that the Bill would be materially altered during its stages and accordingly should make their arrangements accordingly. It was hard on some people for a beginning but he could not see any specific reason for the postponement of its operation.

Dr. Ho Kai seconded Mr. Whitehead and said it was quite true that the Bill had been hanging about for the last five years and that it had been materially altered. He considered that three or four months should be given the dealers. He knew that when the licenses of many dealers had expired they had been granted temporary ones from month to month. He could not see why the Bill's operation should not be postponed to allow of its bearing less hardly on the Chinese dealers.

His Excellency said that new legislation must bear hardly on some people but he deeply regretted that he could not agree with the Bill should come into operation as quickly as possible.

The amendment was then put and negatived by seven to five.

The Attorney-General then moved the third reading.

Mr. Whitehead again rose and moved as an amendment that the fee of \$1,200 be not enforced until January 1st, 1901 and that it was evidently the wish of the unofficial members that this Bill should bear as lightly as possible on the dealers and this fee, which the hon. member stigmatised as exorbitant, should not bear so hardly as to force honest men from repudiating their obligations.

The Colonial Treasurer rose on a point of order, as this amendment was practically the same as the last, but was not upheld.

Mr. Bellios seconded Mr. Whitehead's motion.

The Attorney-General said the question of the fee had been very carefully gone into at the Committee stage of the Bill and had been already settled. It was not desirable to reopen it.

Mr. Whitehead—"The amount not the date." His Excellency upheld Mr. Whitehead in his discussion but still adhered to his former opinion that the sooner the Bill came into operation the better.

The amendment was then put and lost by 8 to 4—His Excellency then adjourned the Council sine die, there being no other business to transact.

A Meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after when Finance Minute No. 14 was discussed. The Chairman (the Act. Colonial Secretary) in moving its adoption said that it was a very old servant and had a thorough knowledge of Chinese, this increase was owing partly to his long service and partly on account of his knowledge of Chinese, an interpreter would be dispensed with.

The Minute was passed. This was all the business.

CANTON NOTES.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE CITY.

A serious disturbance recently arose at a masked theatre, erected in front of the Pak Tai Temple, in San Kai, Canton, (temple dedicated to the god of the idle). During the performance a very severe shower of rain came down and the people not under cover made a rush for the sheds. As these places are not free, the soldiers and police attempted to keep the mob back but were unsuccessful in keeping them off. One man was killed, while others were badly wounded, this exasperated the mob still more and a free fight ensued. After the fight the dead and wounded were placed alongside the theatre, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the magistrate. The proprietors of the theatre, were, however, able to satisfy the relations of the murdered man by paying \$600 and compensating the wounded.

A BAD CASH CASE, CAUSE OF ARSON.

The truth of the old saying that great things spring from small causes was well exemplified recently in Canton. A soldier went to a pigeon lottery shop and bought some tickets, offering in payment, among other coins, a bad cash. The gamblers refused to take this cash, the soldier at the same time would not be of saying that the amount was too small to be of any consequence. A noisy dispute then took place in which the soldier got badly mauled by

the gamblers. The soldier's comrades, when they heard of it, went in a body to punish the gamblers but did not succeed, as their opponents had been forewarned, had barricaded the doors and received them with a volley from the roof. The soldiers then retreated and, after obtaining reinforcements, made another attack. The gamblers this time lost their nerve and when they had set fire to the house escaped along the roofs of the adjacent houses. The soldiers broke open the doors, extinguished the flames and after wrecking all the furniture and everything they could lay their hands upon, went away. The noise they made, however, roused the neighbourhood and the police received orders to shut the street gates so that the rioters might be captured. So much time was spent before this order was executed that the soldiers were able to quietly sneak away in the confusion.

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 4th instant..... 23
Do. do. during past 24 hours..... 1
Total..... 24

Deaths reported to 4th instant..... 22
Do. do. during past 24 hours..... 1
Total..... 23

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE AT FOOCHEW.

FOOCHEW, 24th March.

Mrs. Archibald Little's lecture on the anti-footbinding movement on Tuesday last was very well attended; the notice of it was far too short and the night was wretchedly cold and wet, both causes combining to keep away many who would otherwise have been glad to attend. Mr. Playfair, H.B.M. Consul, was in the chair and with a few preliminary remarks introduced the lecturer to the meeting. Mrs. Little commenced her address by expressing a fear that her subject would prove rather a dry one to many present—a fear which she entertained also by some of her hearers—but these presentiments were short lived for the lecturer was very soon carrying away the audience with her, what with what she had to say and the way in which she said it. Mrs. Little is a very rapid speaker, but her good enunciation makes her words easy and pleasing to follow. There was of course no need to point out to such an audience the wrong and suffering to which so many of the women in China had to submit by way of conforming to custom in having their feet bound—or the iniquity of such a misarrangement of the work of nature; the lecturer proceeded at once to relate the difficulties she had to contend with at the outside of her philanthropic work in her endeavour to put a stop to the practice; how in April 1895 the Society known as Tien Tsu Hui was founded, and interested the meeting by giving some account of the progress of its work. The headquarters of the Society were in Shanghai and there were so far twenty-one branches of it. To most of those present, apart from the Missionaries, the subject was quite new, and the success of the movement appeared to them wonderfully satisfactory considering the conservative nature of the Chinese. Not the least interesting of Mrs. Little's experiences was how she had succeeded in obtaining an interview with H.E. Li Hang-chang, direct, i.e. without the intervention of the Consul, at Canton. He was very kind and polite but intimated that he was unable to do anything to assist her. He, however, wrote his name on her fan which was taken to mean that although he could do nothing he approved of the object she had in view. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Playfair proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Little for her very interesting address which was seconded by Mr. Westall and carried unanimously.—*Foochow Echo*.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AT KOBE.

There appears to be a difficulty regarding the storage of petroleum in Kobe, two places only—Onohama and Wada Point—being set apart for this purpose. The oil godowns and tanks at Wada had to be removed to Moji on account of the proposed Shipbuilding Yard at Wada, and the godowns at Onohama will, it is stated, shortly be removed also. A Prefectural Order restricts the quantity of oil to be stored in the city to 20,000 koku. This restriction the oil dealers consider tends to hinder the development of the oil trade at the port, and the Kobe Petroleum Guild decided to present a memorial to the Governor asking that the Prefectural Order restricting the quantity of oil to be stored in the city should be amended, and that dealers be allowed to store any quantity in their godowns at any place in the city. The petition was laid before the City Office on the 23rd inst., to be submitted to Governor Okuma. It is not likely, however, that a Prefectural Order designed for the public safety will be amended so as to remove all restrictions whatever as to storage.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

JAPANESE TOPICS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
YOKOHAMA, March 22nd.

The land registration question is still unsettled, and it appears highly probable that a large amount of trouble and further delay will have to be borne by foreign land owners in the former foreign settlements before the matter is satisfactorily arranged. I gave a resume in my last letter of the views expressed and resolutions passed at a meeting of land renters held here, and those views and resolutions have since been semi-officially answered by an editorial published in the *Japan Mail*. That journal does not think there is "the slightest probability that the Japanese Government will ask the Diet to legislate in the sense indicated by the meeting of land-renters," and is convinced, from enquiries made, "that if the Government's position were fully understood the desire for legislation would cease to be entertained." The *Mail* then proceeds to examine the resolutions adopted at the meeting, and states that, "according to the Government's view, which we believe that our enquiries have enabled us to understand, it is emphatically denied that 'steps have not yet been taken to confirm the perpetual leases.' ... If we turn to the Imperial Ordinance of December 27th we find that the title deeds of lands held by foreigners in the settlements are 'textually' confirmed. ... In the ordinary routine of Japanese legal procedure title deeds are quite unnecessary. ... fact, they may be said to have no existence." But the Imperial Ordinance of December 27th recognises title deeds as essential in the case of the settlement lands, and thus effectually differentiates their tenure from the ordinary kind of tenure provided by law. In a word, the Ordinance confirms the leases.

Further, "it is emphatically denied that the laws of Japan contemplate the compulsory conversion of the leases into a new and different kind of right called 'superficies.' They stand exactly as they are, now for all time, their form unchanged, and their philosophy unaltered." Discussing the second resolution, the writer in

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS
IN THE FAR EAST.

THE MACHINERY in use is of
the latest design and most up to date
character.

ENGLISH EXPERTS manage
our factories, and their practical
knowledge produces an article that is
unrivalled for its excellence.

The Water used is the best known
in this Island of fragrant streams,
and is skilfully filtered on scientific
principles.

We use only the best and most
expensive ingredients, guaranteeing
Absolute Purity.

The leading English makers freely
acknowledge that WATERS MANUFACTURED
BY US are equal to those of
their own production.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Mail says "it is quite true that the right of perpetual lease is not legally recognised for Japanese subjects, but it is a mistake to allege that the foreign holders of the Settlement leases can not sell their land." except on the terms of allowing the leasehold interest to be registered as a superficies. Registration—that is to say, the entry of a record in the books of the local office, is not necessary to the validity of a transfer in the case of Settlement lands. Entry in the title-deed, not registration at the local office, establishes the validity of the transfer. Referring to the argument that under the present law perpetual leases are converted into superficies the Mail says "the foreigner's right does not undergo any process of conversion whatever. It is not affected by registration. The title-deed determines it, and the title-deed remains unaltered for all time." This writer says that if a foreigner were asked to place himself on the same footing as a Japanese landholder, that is to derive his right solely from the entry in the register, the phraseology of the latter would be of vital importance to him; but he is not asked to do anything of the kind, and goes on to say that "even assuming that the conversion spoken of in the resolution did take place, it would not be conversion into 'superficies.' It would be conversion into 'superficies' qualified by 'perpetual lease' in brackets. The difference is fundamental. A law court, on application by a land-owner, has competence to set a fifty years' limit to a 'superficies' of which the period is not fixed. But a law court has no competence to deal in that manner with a 'superficies' qualified by the addition 'perpetual lease.' The Mail contends that the latter is a specially protected title, and quotes the 45th article of the Law of application of the Civil Code, the effect of which, the writer says, is to remove from the purview of the Civil Code all rights of land tenure acquired by foreigners under the special provisions of treaties or orders.

The authority quoted maintains that as a matter of fact "the leases have been confirmed in perpetuity, and provision has been made for their registration under a separate designation." The meaning of the fourth resolution passed at the land-tenants' meeting was that an enactment should be passed providing for the registration of the title as "perpetual leases." The official writer in the Mail says "it is certain that the Legislature could never be persuaded to do anything of the kind." What the foreign land-holders object to is, not the Japanese Government's failure to carry out its treaty engagements, but the manner in which it has chosen to carry them out. . . . If the Government cannot be trusted to keep its solemn engagements, can the Diet be trusted? The writer concludes by asserting that it may be taken for granted that neither government nor Diet will ever be guilty of the gross dishonesty of pretending that a promise to confirm a perpetual lease holds good for twelve years only.

This semi-official pronouncement has been picked to pieces by two able articles published in the *Japan Herald*, and evidently written by a legal luminary, but I cannot trespass upon your space further in regard to this matter. There has been some correspondence between the representatives of the land owners here, but the question remains a vexed one, and it is extremely difficult to arrive at a definite opinion as to the fairness or otherwise of the land-owners' complaints. Suffice it to say that foreign legal opinion here seems to be unanimous in supporting the contentions of the land-owners.

The Religions Bill has been discussed in the House of Peers and thrown out. The vernacular papers report in this connection that the Buddhists promised large sums of money to various peers to induce them to vote against the measure, as a result the Bill was thrown out, but when the Peers sought to obtain payment of promised bribes the Buddhists spread reports of corruption amongst the Peers. In consequence the Peers appointed a commission to investigate matters, and now the bribed Peers are afraid to press for payment lest their guilt be exposed. A very likely tale truly.

A native paper states that Japan's annual revenue and expenditure now totals about 250 million yen. This shows an improvement that is not generally known in foreign countries, and as Japan has an unfavourable reputation in matters financial abroad the Finance Department has decided to send Mr. Sawaki (Private Secretary to the Minister of Finance) and Mr. Nagahama (Director of the Loan Bureau) to Europe and America in order to enhance her reputation in this respect. At the same time these gentlemen will study the financial condition of foreign countries, so that they may be brought into closer relations with Japan; and it is probable that special financial agents will in the future be appointed to the more important foreign capitals.

Commenting upon the reconstruction of the Liberal Party, a vernacular journal says the endeavours of the Liberals to induce Marquis Ito to accept the leadership of the party appear to have been unsuccessful, as the Marquis is apparently convinced of the futility of the task of remodelling the Liberal Party into an ideal party of his own. It is rumored, however, that Marquis Ito will, when the revised Election Law comes into force, form a new political party composed of a large number of his friends, officials, business men and others, and that he anticipates returning at least 150 to 160 members to the House of Representatives. Should the Marquis successfully carry out this project the new party will prove a prominent factor in political affairs.

Rumours, reports, statements, canards follow each other almost daily as regards the probability of war between Japan and Russia. The *Yokohama* of the 14th inst. had the following: "An alarming report, which is said to have emanated from a naval officer of a high rank, is to hand, to the effect that on or about the 24th ultimo a Japanese battleship met with a Russian cruiser somewhere near Hokkaido. Without the least warning the latter discharged a torpedo against the former, but it missed its aim and the Japanese ship escaped unhurt, but before retreating she fired a few shots against her assailant. We publish this for what it is worth." And so the ball is kept rolling, but the probability of an early conflict between Russia and Japan is not great, though Corea is likely to prove a disturbing factor sooner or later.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

In 1889 a law was passed in Germany which made it compulsory for every German with an income of \$450 or more to insure himself against illness and death. In 1898 there were 11,200,000 persons in Germany thus insured, and so many of these suffered from consumption that thirty-seven of the insurance companies were at their own expense, a calamity for the care of these persons.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

A CONSULAR QUESTION.

BERLIN, March 4th. The revelation of Herr Kunert, a Socialist Deputy, regarding recent instructions issued by Baron von Rheinbaben to German officials, warning them not to give any information to American Consuls, has caused a great sensation here.

The secret circular is dated Dusseldorf, July 24, 1899, and bears the marks "C. B. (Central Bureau) 2324, secret." It runs as follows:—In the terms of the circular of June 10, 1899, questions and requests by various Consuls accredited to Germany may be answered by German officials so long as these do not refer to matters of general importance.

Among communications which must not under any circumstances be made to American Consuls are statistics regarding breaches of adulteration laws, especially of manufacture and sale of articles of food and drink injurious to health, and of articles of commerce, including toys, and adulteration and sale of such wares.

Regarding trichinosis and foot and mouth disease in German cattle or condition of health in Germany among men or animals there is, however, no objection to referring Consuls who ask such information to publications of the Imperial Health Bureau. No further information must be given them.

I request you to regard these instructions as strictly confidential, and to communicate them to your subordinates with express instructions to keep them secret.

You are forbidden to convey them to the Burgomaster by sending him a copy, and you will take special means of making communication of Baron von Rheinbaben to Landrathe and head Burgomasters.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

The restrictions imposed by the Governor of Dusseldorf, Germany, upon American consuls to prevent them from getting information of a commercial character may be objected to by this Government in case an official dispatch regarding them should be received by the State Department. Reports of this character have been current in this country for several months, but an official of the State Department said to-day that no official dispatch had reached the department. If the facts are as stated in the press reports, then he said the department would require Germany to live up to the provisions of the treaty of 1871 respecting Consular officers.

Article 2 of this convention provides that "the respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, as well as their chancery clerks and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, exemptions and immunities which have been granted or may in future be granted to agents of the same rank of the most favoured nation." The authorities are not inclined to the belief that the restrictions imposed by the Governor of Dusseldorf were prompted by the Berlin Government, but were rather the act of an official who desired to make political capital with the Agrarian party.

BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO THE CENTER OF THE WORST STORM OF THE WINTER.

CHICAGO, March 6th. Northern Illinois and Indiana, Southern Wisconsin and Michigan are experiencing the worst storm of the winter. Iowa, too, is in the grasp of the blizzard and sleet, snow and rain having been falling alternately for the past twenty-four hours. Telegraph systems in the path of the storm were temporarily knocked out, but prompt work restored them to such an extent that ordinary business was resumed after a few hours, although all wires were "working badly" up to midnight.

In this city the storm was unusually severe. All traffic on the three elevated railroads was suspended completely during the fall of sleet, as ice on the third rail completely set the electric current at defiance. Passengers anxious to reach their homes were compelled to walk the ties to the nearest stations, after being repeatedly warned by guards to beware of the third rail. Surface roads, too, were in trouble all night.

Mail trains entering Chicago from the East and West were late throughout the entire night beginning with the earliest arrivals of the evening. Navigation on the east shore of the lake is suspended. The easterly winds of the past forty-eight hours have driven the ice fields back to this side of the lake, and last night the fields extended out into the lake as far as the eye could see.

Most of the steamers running out from Milwaukee are safe inside the harbor there. The only one caught in the ice is No. 3 of the F. and P.M. line, which is lying about a quarter of a mile outside the harbor piers, fast in the ice field and unable to move.

Eleven Racine passengers were caught in an electric car between Racine and Milwaukee and remained in a snowbank from 9 o'clock Sunday morning until 1 o'clock yesterday morning without food except a small lunch.

Heavy rain or heavy snow confronts Chicago to-day. A great storm was central in Missouri last night and traveling northeastward.

CHICAGO, March 5th. The storm of hail and sleet which swept over Chicago to-night paralyzed train service on the three elevated railroads of the city. By 9 o'clock the bitter battle which had been waged with the elements for more than two hours was given up, and for the first time in the history of the loop no train was running upon it.

The tie-up was accompanied by spectacular features, and by great discomfort to the travelling public. On each line the trains were stalled along the tracks for miles, many of them stopping between stations. After waiting patiently for some time, many of the passengers became determined in their efforts to get home and refused to remain longer in the cars.

On the South Side the guards attempted to quiet the passengers and induce every one to remain until the station could be reached. This many refused to do, and the guards were compelled to open the gates for any who desired to risk the hazardous trip over the slippery tracks to the nearest station. The guards warned that the contact with the heavily charged rail might mean instant death, and that it could be dangerous to attempt to reach the stations, was unheeded by many.

For more than an hour the strange spectacle was presented of storm-bound passengers crawling along the slippery tracks upon their hands and knees in the effort to get nearer home. Hundreds made their escape in this manner from the trains on the three sides of the city, and managed to get to the stations nearest the point where the trains were stalled. Those who were content to wait were eventually landed at the stations, very angry and very hungry.

While the battle for transportation continued the routes of the various lines presented brilliant scenes. The electrical display was of a kind to attract thousands. So great was the shower of sparks which the wheels caused to fly from the rails that the entire loop was enveloped in a constant and brilliant square of light. The sparks flow into the streets and caused horses to shy and pedestrians to run to places of safety. While there was no danger from the sparks,

they frightened the passengers, and only the assurances from the guards were effective in quelling a stampede from the trains.

The tie-up was due to the fact that the sleet which fell upon the "third rail" froze and formed a slippery covering of thin ice, which made it impossible for the "shoes" to grasp it. The trouble was greater in the outside districts, where the rails were not used as constantly as on the loop. The roads were able, with one exception, to get their trains clear of the loop, but were compelled to see them strung all along their lines, east, west, and south.

Take street was the only one to get caught on the loop. When the difficulty became great west of the river the officials persisted in attempting to get the trains over the line. As a result about 9.30 o'clock in the evening there were four of their trains strung around the loop, when the trains of every other road were off the loop and being slowly worked toward the various barns.—S. F. Chronicle.

MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS THROUGH THE WAR.

TROUBLE IS BREWING FOR SOME RESERVISTS.

The present war is certain to have far-reaching consequences affecting the domestic side of life. If only by reason of the mortality of the campaign that is inevitable. But there are other factors besides death that cause marital differences and complications—factors as unobvious as that is patent.

Many reservists' wives have, for one reason or another, got a rod in their heads for their absent husbands. They have been making discoveries of late. One woman had a surprise on going to the works where the bread-winner was employed for the purpose of drawing half his wages. When the money was put into her hand she gazed at it open-mouthed.

"What's this?" she at length asked. "You've given me the money."

"No," said the clerk. "That's half of what he's been drawing."

Then the full force of the absent-minded beggar's peevishness dawned upon her. "Oh, the villain!" she exclaimed, turning round and shaking her fist in what she believed to be the direction of South Africa. "Wait till he comes back!"

Some reservists, more absent-minded still, forgot to tell their wives they had been in the Army, and spent their pay themselves. In most of such cases the summons to rejoin came to the home like a thunderbolt. So incensed was the wife that she never saw her husband off to the front. A dozen times a day she confided to sympathetic neighbors her determination to "have it out with him when he comes back, if it's twenty years."

Common charity impels one to hope that he will be killed in South Africa.

But in a few instances housewives had a still heavier blow—their first intuition that their husbands had any connection whatever with the Army came to them in the form of the news that they had sailed for Cape Town. A claimant on a certain War Fund is a woman who had this unpleasant surprise. Here is a sad case. Although only nineteen—and she does not look even that age—she has a big bouncing boy. About fourteen months since she was taking without the remotest idea that she was taking up to herself a soldier. Her life-partner worked up to a few weeks ago, keeping on till the usual hour on a certain Saturday.

Then, without any quarrel, and without saying a single word as to his intention, he gave himself up as a deserter, and was straightway drafted off to the front. He has already made amends for deserting from the Army; when he returns he will have to atone for deserting his wife.

Another woman did not discover for about two months that her husband had gone to South Africa. One day he put on his best clothes and went out, and the next she heard of him was that he had gone to uphold the honour of his country. A reservist who lived close by, but did not know that he was a wife deserter, dropped across him in one of the transports, and in writing home he mentioned this circumstance, little thinking it would be so interesting.

Since numbers of men have been acted as in these cases, it is not improbable that some women are now widows unawares. Not until a year or two ago did a faithful, hard-working wife learn that in all likelihood her worthless husband fell in the Egyptian War. A man who came to whitewash her ceilings stopped in front of a coloured portrait hanging in the kitchen.

"Where did you get that?" he asked.

"That's my husband," was the simple reply.

"Know him well; same regiment as me," continued the ex-soldier.

"Oh, no," and the woman smiled at the "mistake."

But further conversation made her doubtful on the point. Assuming that the man was a deserter at the time he married her, that he went back to the ranks when he left her, and that he re-assumed a regimental name, it was quite possible that the original of the portrait was identical with the soldier whom the snapshot of old jobs had known.

It is too early yet to say whether parallel instances of waiting for those who are deserting happened in connection with the South African campaign. But such a thing may happen, at all events before peace is proclaimed. And some mysterious disappearances may never be thoroughly cleared up, for the difficulty of tracing a soldier who is on the regimental records under a false name, and that absolutely unknown to those interested, is enormous.

While some soldiers who are dead are believed to be dead. It is not at all uncommon even that, indeed, it happens in every war—for men who are officially recorded as among the slain to be in fact a long way this side of the grave.

An old soldier recently told the writer of a very easy method by which so serious an error could be designedly caused. If, for any reason—say, for instance, to rid himself of his wife, of whom he had become tired—a man wished to be reported as dead, he might exchange his identification ticket for that on the tunic of "Tommy" who had fallen. As a consequence the name on that ticket would, harrising accidents, be taken to be that of the deceased and be published accordingly.

That this, or something like it, will be done more than once in South Africa is beyond doubt; so that there is another source of domestic complications. Judging by the past, some women will marry again and discover in subsequent years that their real husbands are alive after all. Whether that will cause pleasure or pain will depend a good deal upon circumstances. A man who was "killed" in the former Boer War, on suddenly appearing before his wife—she had married No. 2—and remarking that he was still alive, was coolly informed by his spouse that she was very sorry to hear it.—Advocate of India.

DEGREES FROM EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, March 3rd.

The authorities of Edinburgh University have decided to confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, and Lord Elphinstone, the celebrated entomologist. Miss Ormerod is the first lady to receive a degree from this university.—S. F. Chronicle.

FRENCHMEN WARNED AGAINST ANGILOPHOBIA.

PARIS, March 4th.

Paul Deschanel was banqueted to-day by his constituents at Nogent Reiron, in celebration of his re-election to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. In the course of his speech he uttered a warning against demonstrations of Angilophobia in the press and on the part of the public in connection with the war in South Africa. He said:

When one does not aid the weak, even though they be admirable and heroic, it is their strength and impudent to torment the strong and more especially to insult them. Let us not set aside the great duties which the Continental wars of the last half of the century have imposed upon us, and let us continue to march in the direct road toward our invariable goal.

NEWS FROM KLONDIKE.

TACOMA (Wash.), March 4th.

Dawson news to February 16th has been received by the arrival of Manager Fuld of the Alaska Exploration Company, who made the record winter trip from Dawson to Bennett in five days and twenty-two hours.

Karl Knobelsdorf and C. D. Campbell, who left Cape Nome December 1st, have reached Skagway, completing the first trip ever made from Nome to the sea coast, traversing the full length of the Yukon river, a total distance of over 2000 miles. They are en route to San Francisco and Chicago. Knobelsdorf gives a warning to men now starting from Sound cities and Skagway with the object of reaching Nome over the ice. He says the trail is broken, so that men already out from Dawson should reach Nome with good teams in forty-five days. It is now too late for men to start, however, because the ice will soon be melting. H. B. Levie, a former theatrical manager at Cripple Creek, left Dawson a month ago for Cape Nome on a bicycle. His only luggage was a small knapsack strapped to his back. The river being smooth, it is probable he will complete the trip quickly.

On December 10th 500 Government reindeer reached Cape Nome from Eaton station, on Golovin bay, on their way north to replace the deer herded by the Government two years ago for the use of the Point Barrow whalers' relief expedition. Superintendent Gamble of Eaton station and his Lapp drivers underwent two months' exposure in driving the reindeer north 1500 miles to make the Government promise good.

On February 8th Ed. Siederman fell down a shaft 129 feet deep in Chechoda hill at Dawson without breaking a bone. He was being hoisted out of the hole by the engineer, who, not observing that he was so near the top, bumped him against the beam above, forcing him loose from the bucket. He struck three feet of water in the bottom, which acted as a cushion and saved his life.

Matt Spellman of Sacramento died of pneumonia at Dr. Stearn's cabin after three days' sickness.

Yukon Commissioner Ogilvie has received a letter from H. C. Strathead of Chicago relating the strange disappearance of the latter's son while they were trying to reach the Klondike via Edmonton route. They were crossing from Peace to the Nelson river in September, 1898, when the young man took his gun one morning and went out hunting. He never returned, and his father came back, after vainly searching through the wilderness for a month.

Max Endelman, formerly of Juneau, lost \$12,600 at the faro table at Grand Forks, near Dawson, one night last month. He played the bank and the limit was removed for his special benefit. He piled the chips high, plunging at every play in the hope that his luck would turn for the better. Endelman was one of the principal owners of the Gold Hill Hotel, but lost his interest by this turn of ill-fortune.—S. F. Chronicle.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

APRIL.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1899.

Barometer 30.959

Thermometer 62.0

Humidity 85.0

Rainfall 4.08

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.84 29.73

Temperature 76 78

Humidity 93 84

Rainfall 0.14

TO-DAY.

Thursday, 5th April, 1900.

Chinese—6th of 3rd moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 57min.

Sets 6hr. 15min.

High water—Morning 5hr. 15min.

Afternoon 5hr. 27min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 47min.

Afternoon 5hr. 47min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1843—Hongkong declared a Crown Colony by Royal Charter.

1847—The Bogue Fort destroyed by General d'Aguilar.

1868—Coolie mutiny on board the ship *Theresa*.

1897—Wheelbarrow Riots at Shanghai.

1898—Great Britain formally takes over Meng-gabong and Mengat in Borneo.

Wei-hai-wei leased to England.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 6th April, 1900.

Chinese—7th of 3rd moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises 5hr. 50min.

Sets 6hr. 15min.

High water—Morning 5hr. 57min.

Afternoon 5hr. 27min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 37min.

Afternoon 5hr. 27min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1842—Convention between Sir John Davis and the Viceroy Ki-yang for the admission of Europeans into Canton within two months.

1885—Peace between France and China.

1897—Robbery of \$75,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Rangoon.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.

p.m.—A. L. S. N. Co's steamer *Uran* leaves for Fiume and Trieste &c (direct).

3 p.m.—D. S. S. Co's steamer *Lightning* leaves for Straits.

4 p.m.—N. Y. K. steamer *Tosa Maru* leaves for Victoria B. C. &c.

4 p.m.—Cargo ex *Bongat* subject to rent.

4.30 p.m.—Mr. Sid Black's trick Cycle riding Company at Happy Valley.

C. N. Co's steamer *Whampoa* leaves Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya.

5 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Finance Committee of Alice Memorial Hospital.

SATURDAY, 7th.

(About) D. & Co's steamer *Pathan* leaves for New York via Suez Canal.

2.30 p.m.—Public Auction sale of Household Furniture at "Dunstar" the Peak Residence of Mr. Newman Mumford by Mr. Paul Brewitt.

4.30 p.m.—Mr. Sid Black's trick Cycle riding Company at Happy Valley.

Cargo ex *Argyll* subject to rent.

MONDAY, 9th.

3 p.m.—Public sale of Crown Land at the Offices of the P. W. D. (Two Lots).

8.30 for 9 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Victoria Priory at the Freemasons' Hall.

TUESDAY, 10th.

C. N. steamer *Nanchang* leaves for Tientsin.

Noon—C. N. Co's steamer *Chingta* leaves for Australian Ports.

THURSDAY, 12th.

Noon—Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

FRIDAY, 13th.

Good Friday.

SATURDAY, 14th.

Noon—3rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Punjion Mining Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Tacoma (*Sibb*) 5th inst.

Indian (*Kunnsang*) 5th inst.

French (*Ernest Simons*) 9th inst.

American (*City of Peking*) 14th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of India*) 16th inst.

American (*Gazelle*) 20th inst.

American (*Hongkong Maru*) 28th inst.

The N. P. S. Co's steamer *Tacoma*, sailed from Victoria on the 21st March for Japan.

The N. P. S. Co's steamer *Dalny Vostok*, has arrived at Yokohama and sails for Kobe, on the 6th inst.

The N. P. S. Co's steamer *Saint Isaac*, has arrived at Yokohama and sails for Hongkong on the 6th inst.

The M. M. Co's steamer *Ernest Simons*, with the next French Mail, is to leave Saigon tomorrow, Friday, at 7 a.m. for this port.

The N. Y. K.'s steamer *Kawachi Maru*, (European Line) left Kobe, via Moji for this port on the 4th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 11th inst.

The N. Y. K.'s steamer *Mike Maru*, (Bombay Line) left Bombay, via ports, for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 21st inst.

HONGKONG

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at "DUNOTTAR," THE PEAK RESIDENCE OF MR. NEWMAN MUNFORD, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:

FINE DRAWING ROOM SUITE, SIDE TABLES, OVERMANTLES, SCREENS, COUCHES, EXTENSION, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, BRASS FENDERS AND IRONS, WARDROBES, WASHING STANDS, TEAK AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS OF DRAWERS, TOILET TABLES with Glass, BEDSTEADS with Spring Mattresses, CHILD'S IRON COT, CUTLERY, ORNAMENTS, DINNER SET, 2 FRUIT SETS, GLASSWARE, KITCHEN STOVE, PICTURES, Several FINE CARPETS, &c., &c.

Also: 1 all Brass Double BEDSTEAD with Spring and Hair Mattresses, PILLOWS, MOSQUITO CURTAINS, VALENCE—Complete. Several FINE OIL PAINTINGS and EXQUISITE WATERCOLORS.

A Large QUANTITY of PLANTS in Pots and Several FLOWER STANDS.

Several FINE FLOWER TUBS.

One COTTAGE PIANO, by Rachals & Co. in Good Order.

One Lady's BICYCLE.

One SINGER HAND SEWING MACHINE, latest style and nearly new.

On View from WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, Catalogues can be had from that Date either at the House or from the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

PAUL BREWITT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1900. [415b]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 127.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1900, at 3.00 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 24th March, 1900. [427b]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 9th day of April, 1900, at 3.00 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Vanchai Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Wanchai Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	\$50.00	\$500.00

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 128.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1900, at 3.00 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 24th March, 1900. [428b]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held Monday, the 9th day of April, 1900, at 3.00 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Three Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Wanchai Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	\$50.00	\$500.00
2	Wanchai Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	\$50.00	\$500.00
3	Wanchai Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	\$50.00	\$500.00

Intimations.

THE PUMJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 9, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1900, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1899, and for the election of Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 14th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. GASKELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [391b]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of this Company have This Day been TRANSFERRED from No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL to PRINCE'S BUILDING (1st Floor), CHATER ROAD.

JIRO ITAMI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1900. [392b]

Intimations.

GREENISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company No. 9 Praya Central on THURSDAY, 12th April, 1900 at NOON, when the Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution at a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation and issue of 50,000 New Shares of \$10.00, each fully paid up."

NOTE.—Shareholders on the Register on the 10th April, 1900 will be entitled upon application made on or before the 31st May, 1900 and upon payment of \$10 for every share applied for to one New Share for every old share standing in their respective names.

Should any share be not applied for on or before the 31st July, 1900 the General Managers will deal with such shares as they may think fit.

Shares applied for between the 31st May and the 31st July will be subject to interest at \$12 per annum.

With reference to the foregoing notice, the Register of Shares will be CLOSED from the 9th to 11th day of April, 1900, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [431b]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2, Connaught Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1900, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS will be proposed.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING which will be subsequently convened.

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 100,000 New Shares of \$20 each.

2.—That each New Share be issued at a Premium of \$25 per Share and be allotted to the Shareholders of the Company in the proportion of One New Share for every Two Shares now held by them.

3.—That the Amount due for the New Shares be called up as follows, viz:—

\$50 per Share on the 1st July, 1900, to rank for Six months Dividend out of the Profits of the Year 1900, and the remaining \$25 per Share on the 1st October, 1900.

Dated the 29th March, 1900.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Hotel on TUESDAY, the 24th April, 1900, at 12 O'clock (NOON), when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of March, 1900, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

"That the New regulations already approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of 'identification' subscribed by the Chairman 'thereof, be, and the same are, hereby approved, and that such regulations be, and the same are, hereby adopted as the regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing 'regulations thereof.'"

A copy of the proposed new regulations may be seen at the Company's Office, and can be obtained by application to the Under signed.

Dated Hongkong, the 2nd day of April, 1900.

By Order of the Board, G. MOONEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [430b]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND INSTALLMENT of \$5 per Share in respect of the 50,000 New Shares has been called up and Holders of such Shares who have not already paid this installment are requested to PAY the Amount of such CALL to the Undersigned at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central, on or before the 30th April, 1900.

Dated the 27th March, 1900.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the Twenty Seventh day of March, 1900, the following RESOLUTION was passed.

1.—That in pursuance of the Provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th and confirmed on the 27th March instant, and since duly registered, the Sum of \$1,250,000 be withdrawn from the Reserved Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next, to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being credited with a Sum of \$25 as paid up thereon in addition to the Sum of \$50 now standing to the credit of each Share.

2.—That the Balance of \$25 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called up, and that a CALL be and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their Premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1900.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay according.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 2nd day of July, 1900, at the Rate of \$12 per cent. per Annum, upon all Calls remaining Unpaid after the 9th day of July, 1900, up to the actual dates of payment of the same.

By Order of the Board, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1900. [403b]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
*TOSA MARU H. Fraser	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	To-morrow, 6th April, at 4 P.M.
KAWACHI MARU J. S. Thompson	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	FRIDAY, 13th April, at Daylight.
*KINSHU MARU W. Brady	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 21st April, at 4 P.M.

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1900. [6]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at Through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
*HEIDELBERG Zachariae	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	10th April. Freight and Passage.
*SIBIRIA Bram	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	24th April. Freight and Passage.
*KONIGSBERG Christiansen	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 12th May. Freight and Passage.
BAMBERG Jacobs	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 20th May. Freight.
ARDALUSIA Schönfeldt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 30th May. Freight.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

27] TOYO KISEN KAISHA. U.S. MAIL LINE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 14th April, at Noon.	City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 21st April, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 8th May, at Noon.	China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 15th May, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 31st May, at Noon.	City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 9th June, at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7]



HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at Through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
*HEIDELBERG Zachariae	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	10th April. Freight and Passage.
*SIBIRIA Bram	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	24th April. Freight and Passage.
*KONIGSBERG Christiansen	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 12th May. Freight and Passage.
BAMBERG Jacobs	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 20th May. Freight.
ARDALUSIA Schönfeldt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 30th May. Freight.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

27] TOYO KISEN KAISHA. U.S. MAIL LINE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 14th April, at Noon.	City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 21st April, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 8th May, at Noon.	China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 15th May, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 31st May, at Noon.	City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 9th June, at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA... Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN... Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

EMPRESS OF CHINA... Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 6th June.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1900. [3]

THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

JUDGE TAFT'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Senator Perkins presented Senator Bard and Professor Bernard Moses of the University of California to the President this morning. The President congratulated Mr. Bard on his election to California and on the fact that the State again had a full representation in the Senate. Mr. Bard thanked the President and informed him that he would loyally support the administration's policy.

The President at the same interview tendered Professor Moses an appointment on the new Philippine Commission, which was accepted. In presenting Professor Moses, Senator Perkins assured the President that nearly every college in the country had endorsed him. President McKinley replied politely that he had read some of Professor Moses' works on Spanish government, Spanish colonies, etc.

Professor Moses was seen by *The Call* representative to-night. He was averse to talking freely of Philippine affairs, but said that he believed in the general policy of expansion. As for the Philippines, he could say nothing until after he had visited the islands. He will remain here until about March 24 preparing himself for membership on the commission, and will sail from San Francisco for Manila on April 15.

Judge Taft, the president of the new Philippine Commission, has this to say: "The commission is not organized. Its members have not conferred together. I speak, therefore, for myself alone. I am not now and never have been an expansionist. I have always hoped that the jurisdiction of our nation would not extend beyond territory between the two oceans. We have not solved all the problems of popular government so perfectly as to justify our voluntarily seeking more difficult ones abroad. I do not think in this instance that we have voluntarily sought them. Circumstances beyond our control, the sequel of the Spanish war, have thrust on us responsibility for the future government of the Philippines. The proposition is vigorously denied by high-minded and conscientious men and by some with a fury of superlative and epithet that is hardly consistent with a judicial attitude or an impartial consideration of the question. My conviction is that the calm investigation of the future historian into all the conditions existing at the time of taking each step toward the present situation in the Philippines will lead him to conclude that President McKinley and his administration selected in each crisis the only alternative which a due regard to our national and international obligations would permit.—*Call*.

GERMANY AND THE SULU ISLES.

A STRANGE STORY.

WASHINGTON, March, 2nd.

Private information has been received at Washington by mail from Manila that about six months ago a German warship visited the Sulu islands, and an officer or officers of the vessel endeavored to persuade the Sultan to declare himself and his possessions under the protection of the German crown. The sender of this information says that the Sultan rejected the attempt to get him to repudiate his acknowledgment of American authority.

While this report would hardly have received credence here a few weeks ago, the suspicion that Germany is behind Spain's attempt to regain the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu on the claim that they were not transferred to the United States by the Paris treaty falls in line closely with the new information. The man responsible for the statements concerning the visit of the German warship to the Sulu group is described as being thoroughly reliable.

No answer has been returned by the Government to the representatives of Spain about Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu. An examination of the law and geographical and historical authorities is being made by direction of the Secretary of State to ascertain if there is any warrant for Spain's claim.

A statement was made to-day by an official concerned in the matter that nothing has been discovered yet to change the opinion of the department that the entire possessions of Spain in the Philippine archipelago, whether included within the boundaries set forth in the peace treaty or not, were transferred to the United States.

BERLIN, March 2nd.

The Foreign Office, when questioned to-day regarding the cable report that certain islands in the Philippine archipelago are the subject of controversy between Washington and Madrid, but were likely to become American, replied that Count von Buelow had accidentally learned of a difference of opinion between Spain and the United States as to whether the islands in question were included in the treaty of Paris, and that negotiations in respect to these were in progress.

The official said it was understood that the negotiations were being conducted in a friendly spirit, and he pronounced entirely false the report that Germany wanted the islands.

MADRID, March 2nd.

It is said that representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany have sounded the Spanish Government to ascertain its intention regarding the Philippine islands not included in the cession to America.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

ENGLAND'S DOWNFALL PREDICTED.

CHICAGO, March 4th.

President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, California, lectured at All-Souls Church to-day, speaking to a large audience on "The Blood of a Nation." He said that the present century would witness the downfall of Great Britain. He declared that ultimately the people of South Africa would have their freedom.

The speaker in emphatic terms asserted that the present inhabitants of Great Britain were a mere shadow of their forefathers in point of brains and health. Jordan thinks that nations that found their destiny on war must reach a speedy decay. He said a great war saps the vitality of the best blood of the nation. Jordan deprecated that so many of the best youths of a nation are killed during times of war. He remarked that this accounted for the existence of a weak nation, both mentally and physically. The speaker declared that France, more than any other great nation, had deteriorated. He said war, more than anything had contributed to this sorrowful condition.

Among other things, he said: "I think war, more than any other agency, destroys the vitality of a nation. Take for instance, the present British-Boer war. The best representatives of both countries are now on the field of battle. War not only makes widows, but it prevents many marriages. I am certainly of the opinion that war is a curse of any nation, unless it is the result of a fight for freedom. Such a thing as carrying on war for the sake of encouraging Imperialistic ideas will wreck a nation or later, a nation that tries such a scheme."

THE BIG TREES OF CALAVERAS.

Gratifying, indeed, says the *San Francisco Call* of 5th ultimo, is the announcement from Washington of the passage by the House of the resolution of Congressman de Vries authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to open negotiations for the purchase of the famous grove of big trees in Calaveras. Early during the week the measure will be called up in the Senate by Senator Perkins; and there is every assurance it will receive there an attention not less prompt than favorable than in the House.

With the passage of the measure the redemption of the grove from the destruction which threatened it is virtually assured. It is not likely the Secretary of the Interior will delay in acting upon the authority given him, or that the lumberman of Duluth who holds the bond upon the grove will interpose any serious obstacles in the way of the purchase. The big trees, which as a living grove are invaluable, would be of no great value when reduced to firewood, lumber, shakes and shingles. It will, therefore, be to the advantage of the owner to dispose of them to the Government, and no doubt he will gladly do so. If, however, for any cause he should be foolish enough to desire to destroy the grove, action will be taken by Congress to authorize the Government to institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the land.

In the satisfaction felt over the prospect of preserving the grove the public should not neglect to give due credit to the energetic men and women of the State to whose public spirit and action the present good results are primarily due. Every notable result performed in this way for the general good is a matter for congratulation. It will encourage further efforts for State improvements by co-operation and lead to many results hardly less important than the preservation of the wonderful trees.

ANGLOPHOBIA AT HANOVER.

BRITISH FLAG TORN.

BERLIN, March 4th.

At Hanover some persons, not yet identified, tore a British flag and made an anti-British demonstration in front of the residence of an Englishman who had displayed the Union Jack in celebration of the successes in South Africa.

The semi official *Berliner Post* in a strong article—again begs the Anglophobia press to discontinue the practice of abusing British statesmen and generals and British enterprises generally, declaring that this does more harm than they suppose.

The *Post* asserts on the authority of a private letter from the Transvaal, received at Hamburg that the Boer republic, on January 15, had issued altogether 46,500 identification cards to Boers in the field. The writer of the letter claims that these figures represented the total Federal forces at that time.

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY in the FIRM of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. CEASE from this date. FLORA SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON. Bombay, 16th February, 1900. [413b]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS has been appointed SECRETARY of the Society, from the 1st April, 1900. By Order of the Board, DOUGLAS JONES, Secretary. Hongkong, 31st March, 1900. [421b]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at CURRENT RATES. HOTZ, SJACOB & CO. Hongkong, 31st March, 1900. [422b]

NOTICE.

MR. A. V. BOHUSZEWICZ has been authorized to sign our firm by procuration from this date. CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, and Canton, 2nd April 1900. [434b]

DODWELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my ABSENCE Mr. G. H. MEDHURST will be in charge of the Company's BUSINESS at this Port. E. S. WHEELER, Manager. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [438b]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FERDINAND KIENE has this day been appointed MANAGER for HONGKONG AND CANTON. J. T. HAMILTON, General Manager. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [437b]

Intimations.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE, MARINE AND TYPHOON. Capital £25,000,000. Total Assets £45,000,000. Total Annual Income exceeds £16,000,000.

THE OFFICES of the HONGKONG BRANCH of the above Company have this Day been REMOVED to No. 7, DES VRIES ROAD, CENTRAL, (late Praya Central), First floor, lately occupied by the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. W. H. T. DAVIS, Local Manager. Hongkong, 31st March, 1900. [420b]

EYE-SIGHT.

Mr. N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta, may be consulted for SPECTACLES at (Under the HONGKONG HOTEL), Business Hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A great proportion of catarrhs and diseases affecting those advancing in life occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes—the many years of "Eye Strain" ending in serious forms of disease. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight. Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters running together; any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring Glasses only to correct and cure. Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight. [446b]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIQGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PRINZ HENRICH" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Captain H. Supper, due here with the outward German Mail about TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 5th April, 1900. [422]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"URANO." Captain P. Berberovich, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 6th April, P.M. Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th April, 1900. [389b]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING." Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th April, 1900. [429b]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN," will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 7th April.

For Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 5th March, 1900. [132b]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI MARU," Captain K. Sobajima, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [45]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU." Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th April.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 16th March, 1900. [344b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU." Captain Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th April, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

M.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 16th March, 1900. [343b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG." Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [378b]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU." Captain J. Sato, will be despatched for the above ports, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 4th April, 1900. [446b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PROMETHEUS." Captain Day, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th instant.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [425b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MACHAON." Captain Hannah, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 24th March, 1900. [411b]

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SANUKI MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, and MONDAY, the 9th instant, both days at 2 A.M., upon notice of such damage being sent in beforehand to this Office.

All claims must reach us before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1900. [442b]

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "ARGYLL."

FROM GLASGOW, AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd April, 1900. [440b]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"HARFORD" MAGAZINE GAP.

GROUND FLOOR, 52, PEEL STREET. THE RETREAT.—MOUNT KELLET. GODOWNS.—Nos. 80a and 82, PRAYA EAST.

5, RIFON TERRACE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 23rd March, 1900. [12]

TO LET.

"THE EYRIE" PEAK, A LARGE FAMILY HOUSE, furnished, Verandahs enclosed, Garden and Tennis Courts.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [435b]

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [39]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.



MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PRESTON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIP NUMBER 362 for TEN SHARES of this Company, numbered 7165 to 7174, and dated the 20th May, 1893, in the name of FUNG WA CHUN, of Hongkong, having been LOST, a New Scrip for the same will be issued after One month from the Date hereof, and the Original Scrip will be considered by the Company as Null and Void, and all persons are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same.

By Order, C. MOONEY, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th March, 1900. [412b]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIP NUMBER 240 for 15 SHARES of the Company, numbered 28904/28918, in the name of PAUL JORDAN, Esquire, of Hongkong, having been LOST, a New Scrip for the same will be issued after One month from the Date hereof, and the Original Scrip will be considered by the Company as Null and Void, and all persons are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same.

SHEWAN, TOMES CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th March, 1900. [409b]

WANTED.

A COPY of the Local "HANSARD," 1891-2.

Address:— J. J. F. Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

WANTED.

A FEW BOARDERS (GENTLEMEN). Central Position on low level; good accommodation with use of Billiard Table and select Library.

Apply REX, c/o this Paper. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [436b]

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING:—

BATTERIES, CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS, INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

TELEPHONES, WIRE, &c., &c.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS, Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

For full particulars &c., &c., Apply to W. STUART HARRISON, Manager. Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [29]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 9th March, 1897. [37]

DART LOONG.

LADIES' DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS AND TAILORS.

51 & 53, WELLINGTON STREET.

LATEST STYLES in Ladies' Dress Materials direct from Manufacturers.

The Ladies' Tailoring Department is on the Premises and under the Superintendence of YUEN LEE.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1900. [395b]

Intimations.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office:—TOKIO.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. 130

Intimations.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated CLAMANT, HUMBER and CHADAYOR Co., Ltd., DUNLOP TYRES & BICYCLES. Price, 3/6. A special reliable Watch made for this Climate. Quality A. 1/10. Quality B. 1/12.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD, Watson's Building.



RIGAUD'S
White Violet
EXTRACT

This fugative and delicate perfume is persistent as an Extract for the handkerchief while as a Soap and Powder, it has been adopted by the most refined French Society.

RIGAUD & Co.
10,000 White Violets
each bottle contains
Rigaud's Extract

PARIS

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Altken, Mr. J. H. Macmillan, Mr. A. C.
Angus, Mrs. John Marsh, Mr. Alex.
Anthony, Mr. J. Mason, Mr. H. B.
Bahr, Mr. C. W. Mayston, Mr. J. Y.
Bailey, Mr. W. S. McLeod, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Barber, Mr. J. N. Mearns, Mr. T. S.
Beat, Mr. N. Monnerie, Mrs. E. and
Beat, Mr. C. H. Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. O.
Black, Mr. F. W. Neeson, Mr. J. W.
Black, Mr. S. Neeson, Mr. Van
Blackburn, Com. R. N. Neeson, Mr. J. W.
Brooks, Mrs. Parfitt, Mr. J. W.
Brown, Mr. J. W. Paton, Mr. J. W.
Carter, Mr. H. B. Redra, Mr. S.
Clark, Dr. and Mrs. F. Reeves, Mr.
Clemson, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. G. E.
Dawson, Comdr. Robins, Mr. S. J.
Denroche, Mr. P. C. Rouger, Mr.
Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, R.A.M.C., Lt.
Everhart, Mr. L. H. Co.
Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant, Mr. B. W.
Glendinning, Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. H. F.
Gardner, Capt. Sharp, Mr. & Mrs. E. H.
Griffin, Major Simmonds, Mr. H.
Griffin, Major Singh, Princesses D.
Hans, Mr. H. L. and maid
Hall, Mr. C. Smythe, Mr. A. J.
Hall, Mr. R. J. Hamilton, Mrs.
Hawley, Mr. D. W. Stewart, Mr. E. H.
Hawthorne, Mr. K. S. Suyana, Mr.
Hickins, Mr. J. H. Tappenbeck, Mr. W.
Jeffreys, Major & Mrs. Thynne, Lord Henry
Jensen, Mr. N. A. and valet
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.
Kallen, Mr. Tittle, Mr. H. S.
Katsch, Mr. E. A. Vaughan, Mr. H. S.
Kedwell, Mr. E. A. Waghorn, Mr. G.
Keogh, Mr. W. E. Walcott, Mr. R.
Kinghorn, Mr. E. S. Wheeler, Mr. E. S.
Lambie, Mrs. J. E. Whaley, Mr. W. J. W.
Lear, Mr. F. Whaley, Mr. W. J. W.
Lester, Mr. E. C. Whaley, Mr. W. J. W.
Lewy, Mr. L. A. Wild, Mr. and Mrs.
Lilau, Mr. Bagnall
Loesch, Mr. Von Williams, Capt. C. J.
MacGowan, Mr. R. J. Zuniga, Mr. J. M. de

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Beattie, Mr. Andrew Inghild, Mr. Chantrey
Brayne, Mr. H. F. R. Jeffries, Mr. H. U.
Brown, Colonel John, Major G. R. St.
Bols, Mr. Ch. Kofod, Capt. F.
Bure, Mr. P. Lee, Mr. J. E.
Campbell, Mr. J. G. D. Martin, Mr. R.
Carle, Mr. Arthur R. Mackie, Mr. C. Gordon
Garrington, Sir John W. Mackie, Mr. R.
Dunn, Mr. G. H. Morris, Major & Mrs.
Dresser, Mr. F. J. Haver Newall, Mr. Stuart G.
Eckel, Mr. J. C. Pollock, Hon. H. E.
Fraser, Lt.-Col. A. R. Pym, Capt. H. V.
Gompertz, Mr. H. H. Reilly, Major C. W.
Gorges, Colonel E. H. Rickmers, Mr. Paul
Graham, Mr. D. M. Sinclair, Mr. A.
Gros, Mr. Edward F. Stokes, Mr. A. P.
Grutter, Mr. F. D. Thomson, Mr. O. D.
Hays, Mr. J. Wardwell, Misses (2)
Hendekroper, Mr. Wheeler, Miss
Hoffmann, Mr. Wardwell, Miss

CRAGIEBURN.

Basset, Mrs. Thos. Johnston, Mr. R. F.
Elton, Mr. W. A. Newton, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Filton, Mrs. and 2 Rhodes, Mr. B.
Fitzgerald, Mr. and 2 Volpicelli, Madame
Flynn, R.N. Rev. F. T. Volpicelli, Madame
Johnson, Rev. F. T.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 5th April.
ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand, 1/11 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight 1/11 1/2
Dime's, 4 months' sight 1/11 1/2
ON BRISTOL, demand 2/00
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 2/05
Credits, 4 months' sight 2/05
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand 48
Credits, 3 days' sight 48
ON ROMANY, Telegraphic Transfer 146
On demand 146
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer 712
Private, 30 days' sight 724 nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T., 30 per cent. prem.
Overseas, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.16
Gold Leaf too touch, per ton \$13.15
Bar Silver \$17.78
Dollars 100 per cent. prem.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(April 5th.)

Companies.	Paid up Capital.	Latest quotation.
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$125	118 1/2 premium
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Preference)	£ 5	Nominal
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Ordinary)	£ 4	1/2 buyers
The Bank of China & Japan, Limited (Deferred)	£ 1	1/2 buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	£ 8 1/2	1/2
Do. Founders	£ 1	1/2
Marine Insurance.		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$435
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$54
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	Tls. 170
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Co., Ltd.	\$ 60	\$140
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	\$ 50	\$130
Straits Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$1
Fire Insurance.		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$290
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$ 20	\$80
Shipping.		
Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited	\$ 15	\$30
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$91
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$100
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$51
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (Pref.)	£ 10	£10.10 buyers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	£ 10	£10.10
China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	£ 5	£5
Star Ferry Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$183
"Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£100	£260
Refineries.		
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$130
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$47
Mining.		
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	\$ 7	\$7.90
Punjom Mining Preference Shares	\$ 1	\$1.40
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	Fr. 250	\$320
Quean Mining Co., Ltd.	25 cts.	\$0.20
Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$13
Raub A'lan Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	150. 10d.	\$60
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. A.	\$ 5	\$5.75
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Ltd. B.	\$ 4	\$4.80
Great Eastern & Caledonian Gold Mining Co. (Preference)	\$ 5	\$0.80
Do. (Preference)	\$ 1	\$0.40
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.		
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	\$125	50% prem.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$84
Wanchai Warehouse & Storage Co., Ltd.	\$ 37 1/2	\$46
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	\$ 64	\$20 1/2
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$9.60
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$127
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 30	\$26
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$47
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$122
Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$9.85
Cotton Mills.		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$36 1/2
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 70
International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 73
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 71
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 500	Tls. 400
Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 57
Miscellaneous.		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$29
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$ 15	\$18
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	\$ 10	\$16 1/2
Watkins, Limited	\$ 10	\$10.70
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 10	\$12.50
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	\$ 2	\$2.25
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.	£ 10	\$135
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	£ 50	\$325
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$48
H'kong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$ 25	\$165 1/2
H'kong High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$100	\$160
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	\$ 6	\$6
Hongkong and China Bakery Co., Ltd.	\$ 50	\$16 buyers
Campbell, Moore and Co., Ltd.	\$ 10	\$10
Dell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	£ 1	1/2 nominal
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	£ 4	\$54
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	£ 10	\$11
Carmichael & Co., Ltd.	£ 20	\$8
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 5	\$5
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.	\$ 4	\$4

BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS.

Share Brokers.

Telegraph Address—"Rialto."

Telephone No. 148.

OPUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 5th April.

New Patna 995 per chest.
Old Benares 995
Old Malwa 930 per picul.
Persian, paper tied 870/880

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

AMARA, British steamer, 1,523 J. C. Mattock, 29th Mar., Saigon 25th Mar., Rice and Paddy—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
AROVLL, British steamer, 1,886, Thomson, 3rd April—Singapore 28th Mar., General—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.
BENVENUE, British steamer, 1,467, J. Porter, 2nd April—Singapore 29th Mar., General—Livingston & Co.
BROAD MAYNE, British steamer, 1,500, H. A. Haynes, 1st April—Pulo Samboi 23rd Mar., Kerosine—Meyer & Co.
CHEANG CHEW, British steamer, 1,213, Fred. Webb, 4th April—Penang and Singapore 27th Mar., General—Heung Sing Steamship Co.
CHINGTO, British steamer, 1,459, J. Williams, 4th April—Kobe via Moji 28th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CITY OF LONDON, British steamer, 2,056, Scott, 21st Mar., Saigon 17th March, Rice—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.
CLARA, German steamer, 675, A. Hansen, 4th April—Hohow 2nd April, General—Jensen & Co.
ENERGIA, British steamer, 2,064, E. A. Chaplin, 3rd April—Moji 29th March, Coal—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.
HUE, French steamer, 704, P. Merices, 2nd April—Haiphong and Hoihow 1st April, General—A. R. Marty.
ICHANG, British steamer, 1,240, Jones, 4th April—Wuhu and Chinkiang 30th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
JACOB DIENERICHSEN, German steamer, 632, J. Bruhn, 17th March—Haiphong and Hoihow 16th Mar., Rice—Jensen & Co.
LIGHTNING, British steamer, 2,122, J. G. Spence, 30th Mar., Calcutta 10th Mar., Penang and Singapore 24th, General—David, Sassoon Sons & Co.
LOVSTAKEN, Norwegian steamer, 2,002, H. Reinertsen, 3rd April—Tientsin 27th Mar., Wool—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
MACHUZE, British steamer, 1,882, R. Glegg, 2nd April—Saigon 28th Mar., Rice—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.
PAKSIAN, British steamer, 1,235, J. Jenkins, 31st Mar., Singapore 25th Mar., General—Bradley & Co.
PEIYANG, German steamer, 953, R. Köhler, 9th Mar., Saigon 5th Mar., Rice and Rice-flour—A. R. Marty.
PROFANTIS, British ship, 1,390, W. Mackay, 25th Feb., Saigon 20th Feb., Rice—Heung Sing Steamship Co.
QUARTA, German steamer, 1,416, H. Johannsen, 1st April—Bangkok 23rd Mar., and Koh-si-chang 25th, Rice and Meal—Sander, Wieler & Co.
SADINE RICKMERS, British steamer, 696, J. R. Nasbet, R.N.R., 23rd Mar., Tamsui 21st Mar., General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
SUNGKANG, British steamer, 1,021, S. W. Moore, 2nd April—Manila 30th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAI LEE, German steamer, 828, T. Calender, 4th April—Saigon 31st Mar., General—Meyer & Co.
TAVIYAN, British steamer, 1,459, R. Nelson, 26th Mar., Melbourne 13th Feb., Sydney 27th, Townsville 3rd Mar., Thursday Island 8th, Port Darwin 11th, and Manila 23rd, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMSUL MARY, Japanese steamer, 1,007, K. Sobajima, 4th April—Tamsui 1st April, and Swatow 3rd, General—Altisui Bussan Kaisha.
THALES, British steamer, 879, W. Passmore, 3rd April—Taiwanfo 29th Mar., Amoy 20th, and Swatow 2nd April, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
TOSA MARY, Japanese steamer, 3,594, Hector Fraser, 1st April—Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 28th Feb., Coats—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
VICTORIA, Swedish steamer, 825, Hillberg, 26th Mar., Cardiff 4th Feb., and Singapore 19th Mar., Coal—Harling, Duschmann & Menzell.

Sailing Vessels.

DIRIGO, American ship, 2,845, Goodwin, 21st Mar., New York 29th Oct., Kerosine—Standard Oil Co.
GEO. T. HAY, British ship, 1,647, Spicer, 30th Mar., Manila (P. I.) Mar., Ballast—Siemssen & Co.
IRIS, British ship, 206, W. Wright, 28th Mar., Fremantle 23rd Jan., Sandalwood—Siemssen & Co.
JOHN CURRIE, American ship, 1,848, Lawrence, 11th Mar., New York 14th Sept., Kerosine—Standard Oil Co.
MOBILE BAY, British bark, 1,171, James A. Boyd, 18th Mar., Hongay 6th Mar., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
STANFIELD, British bark, 560, H. Wilson, 4th April—Rajang 2nd Mar., Timber—Order.
VALE OF DOON, British bark, 789, Petersen, 21st Mar., Rajang 25th Feb., Timber—Order.
WARATAH, British schooner, 25, Haynes, 23rd Sept., Takow 15th Sept., Ballast—Mr. F. W. Hall.
WM. H. SMITH, American ship, 1,800, E. C. Colley, 27th Mar., New York 28th Sept., Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Hongkong, April 5th, 1900.
Albatross, despatch-vessel, 1,700 tons, 10 6-pdr. q.f. guns, 3,000 h.p., Commander A. H. Smith-Dorrien, en route Wei-hai-wei.
Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. E. J. W. Slade, Hongkong.
Aurora, British cruiser, 5,600 tons, Capt. E. H. Bayly, Hongkong.
Dartmouth, 1st class battleship, 13,000 tons, 14 guns, 12,165 h.p., Captain Hon. S. C. J. Colville, C.B., en route Wei-hai-wei.
Donatello, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 18 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. R. H. J. Montgomerie, C.B., R.N., Hongkong.
Dolphin, British cruiser, 1,770 tons, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Capt. R. B. S. Wrey, Shanghai.
Centaur, British flagship, 10,000 tons, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, Hongkong.
Dolphin, sloop, 1,400 tons, 8 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. C. W. Manningham-Ingram, Hongkong.
Endymion, British cruiser, 7,350 tons, Capt. G. A. Callaghan, Wei-hai-wei.
Esk, coast-defence gunboat, 963 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. Chadwick, Ichang.
Fame, twin-screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 440 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Keyes, Hongkong.
Firebrand, 3rd class gunboat, 455 tons, 4 guns, 360 h.p., Hongkong.
Havoc, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 440 h.p., Hongkong.
Hart, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 4 guns, 400 h.p., Hongkong.

Hermione, British cruiser, 4,360 tons, Capt. R. S. D. Cunningham, Shanghai.
Humber, storeroom, 1,640 tons, 800 h.p., Com. H. Davidson, Hongkong.
Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H. N. Dudding, Singapore.
Linnæ, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 h.p., Commander W. W. Smythe, Wuchow.
Orlando, British gunboat, 5,600 tons, Capt. J. H. Burke, Manila.
Peacock, 1st class gunboat, 775 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. S. G. Douglas, Shanghai.
Phanix, British gunboat, 1,015 tons, Comdr. Cochran, Hongkong.
Pigmy, 1st class gunboat, 750 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. F. E. Green, Hongkong.
Plover, 1st class gunboat, 453 tons, 6 guns, 1,200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. V. de M. Cowper, Hongkong.
Redpole, British gunboat, 805 tons, Capt. F. F. Haworth Booth, Shanghai.
Sauder, British river-gunboat, 2 guns, Lt. Comdr. Carr, on the West River.
Swift, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 2 heavy guns, 4 6-pounders, 870 h.p., Hongkong.
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, Comdr. Powell, Hongkong.
Tweed, coast defence gunboat, 363 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Hillman, on the West River.
Undaunted, 1st class cruiser, 5,600 tons, 12 guns, 8,300 h.p., Capt. A. C. Clarke, en route Wei-hai-wei.
Victoria, British battleship, 14,900 tons, 32 guns, 12,000 h.p., Captain A. Schomburgk, Singapore.
Waterwitch, surveying vessel, 620 tons, Commander W. P. Dawson, Hongkong.
Whiting, twin screw, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 600 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. Kelly, Hongkong.
Wittem, coast defence ship, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 h.p., Hongkong.
Woodcock, British gunboat, 2 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Watson, on the Yangtze.
Woodcock, British gunboat, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. N. North, on the Yangtze.
Torpedo-boats in Reserve Nos. 8 and 20, 35, 36, 37 and 38, first-class; and 3 second-class boats.

Miscellaneous.
Hui Tien, Chinese steamer, 7,430 tons, Capt. R. S. D. Cunningham, Hongkong.
Liberty, Portuguese gunboat, 558 tons, Comdr. José da Cunha Lima, Hongkong.
Presidente Saragatini, Argentine cruiser, 2,850 tons, Capt. Betheder, Manila.
Valmy, Danish cruiser, 3,000 tons, Prince Valdemar, Shanghai.
Zenta, Austrian cruiser, 2,500 tons, Captain Edward Thoman von Montmar, Swatow.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

The Russian Squadron.
Admiral Korniloff, Russian armoured cruiser, 5,000 tons, twin screw, 35 guns, 9,500 h.p., Captain Jakowlew, at Nagasaki.
Dobry, Russian gunboat, 800 tons, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Captain Elksley, at Nagasaki.
Aldor, Russian gun-vessel, twin screw, 950 tons, 13 guns, 1,150 h.p., Captain Dobrowsky, at Nagasaki.
Dmitri Donskoy, Russian armoured cruiser, 5,893 tons, twin screw, 34 guns, 7,000 h.p., Comdr. Sharon, at Nagasaki.
Gaidamak, Russian gunboat, 400 tons, twin screw, 18 guns, 3,500 h.p., Capt. Serbeni-niki, at Nagasaki.
Gromoslav, Russian armoured cruiser, 1,492 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 4,000 h.p., Capt. Mikhalshewsky, at Nagasaki.
Koreyts, Russian cruiser, 1,200 tons, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p., Capt. Sillmann, at Nagasaki.
Mandarin, Russian cruiser, 1,213 tons, twin screw, 14 guns, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Yakovlev, at Nagasaki.
Navarin, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Yenish, at Nagasaki.
Nayedenik, Russian cruiser, 1,331 tons, 13 guns, 1,800 h.p., Capt. Zarine, at Nagasaki.
Oranien, Russian armoured cruiser, 4,900 tons, twin screw, 12 guns, 3,000 h.p., Captain Copriatoff, at Nagasaki.
Petropavlovsk, Russian battleship, 12,000 tons, Capt. Greivas, at Hoagkong.
Rostin, Russian armoured cruiser, 12,200 tons, 22 guns, 14,500 h.p., Capt. Domojoroff, at Nagasaki.
Rochaynik, Russian cruiser, 1,330 tons, Capt. Komaroff, at Manila.
Rurik, Russian flagship, 10,940 tons, armoured twin screw cruiser, 1st class, 48 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. Haupt, at Port Arthur.
Silach, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, 4,200 h.p., Capt. Burakov, at Nagasaki.
Sisoi Petly, Russian battleship, 10,000 tons, 11 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. Molias, at Nagasaki.
Stovitch, Russian gunboat, 950 tons, twin screw, 13 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Soubatin, at Nagasaki.
Vladimir Monomach, Russian cruiser, 6,000 tons, 16 guns, Prince Ouchtomsky, at Port Arthur.
Vostok, Russian torpedo gunboat, 4 guns, 650 tons, Com. Mikhalshewsky, at Nagasaki.
Vladik, Russian torpedo boat, 400 tons, 18 guns, twin screw, 1,500 h.p., Capt. Rogulja, at Nagasaki.
Zabitsa, Russian cruiser, 1,230 tons, 20 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Shkruff, at Nagasaki.
(1st and 2nd class.)
Forel, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.
Jantchichi, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 19 knots.
Nargen, Russian torpedo boat, 85 tons, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., 22 knots.
Novorossik, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 22 knots.
Podorossik, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.
Sisik, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.
Skorpion, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.
Sootchika, Russian torpedo boat, 87 tons, 4 guns, 970 h.p., 19 knots.
Sterlat, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.
Strauss, Russian torpedo boat, 23 tons, 1 gun, 220 h.p., 16 knots.
Sunguri, Russian torpedo boat, 140 tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO FLOTILLA (SEA GOING).

Borgo, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 81 tons, 2 guns, 2 torp tubes, 1,100 h.p., speed 21 knots.
Revel, 1st class, Russian torpedo boat, 96 tons, 3 guns, 2 torp tubes 780 h.p., speed 22 knots.
Ussuri, Russian torpedo boat, 140 tons, 4 guns, 1,800 h.p., 22 knots.
1st Flagship of Vice-Admiral Alexieff.
1st Flagship of Rear-Admiral F. V. Dubosssoff.
1st Flagship of Rear-Admiral Reouoff.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Bengali, 2nd class despatch-boat, Lt. Comdr. De La Croix de Castries, at Haiphong.
D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class cruiser, 8,100 tons, 45 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. de Molles, Japan.
Duguay-Clugre, 2nd class protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, 36 guns, 6,100 h.p., Captain. Philibert, at Kwang-chow-wan.

Eure, Dispatch-transport, Capt. Vallée, at Saigon.
Jean Bart, 1st class cruiser, 4,500 tons, 10 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Aubin, at Kwang-chow-wan.
Keraint, 3rd class cruiser, 1,300 tons, 13 guns, 2,200 h.p., Capt. de la Motte du Portail, at Saigon.
Lion, gunboat, 473 tons, 8 guns, 576 h.p., Capt. Anet, at Kwang-chow-wan.
Pascal, 2nd class protected cruiser, 4,000 tons, 36 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. M. Motet, at Yokohama.
Surprise, gunboat, 627 tons, 10 guns, 860 h.p., Capt. Morner, at Saigon.
* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Courjolles.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

Gefion, German cruiser, 4,200 tons, 25 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Rollmann, at Manila.
Hansa, German cruiser, 6,400 tons, Capt. Pohl, at Singapore.
Hertha, German cruiser, 6,000 tons, Capt. S. v. Uesedom, Japan.
Ilis, German gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,600 h.p., Capt. H. H. Lant, at Amoy.
Irene, German cruiser, 4,400 tons, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Stein, Formosa.
Jaguar, German cruiser, Captain Kinderling, at Shanghai.
Katerin Augusta, German cruiser, 6,000 tons, 12 guns, 13,400 h.p., Captain Gulich, at Shanghai.
* Flagship of Admiral Fritze.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Baltimore, Flagship, U.S. cruiser, 4,413 tons, 10 guns, 10,064 h.p., Capt. J. M. Forsyth, Manila.
Bennington, U.S. gunboat, 1,710 tons, 6 guns, 3,436 h.p., Com. C. H. Arnold, at Manila.
Brooklyn, Flagship, U.S. cruiser, Admiral Watson, Manila.
Callio, U.S. gunboat, 137 tons, 1 gun, 55 h.p., Lieut. Benjamin Tappan, at Manila.
Castine, U.S. gunboat, 1,230 tons, 8 guns, 2,199 h.p., Comdr. S. W. Very, at Japan.
Celtic, U.S. supply-ship, 6,428 tons, 1,890 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, at Manila.